Naneum Creek

Summary of 2019 Surface Water Monitoring Program Results



Watershed and site information:

In 2019, Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) monitored 16 sites in Washington. Naneum was the only monitoring site located in Kittitas County.

Years sampled: 2017 – 2019

Fish habitat:

Spring Chinook salmon, coho salmon, and summer steelhead (SalmonScape: apps.wdfw.wa.gov/salmonscape)

Sampling dates:

13 weeks, April 2 – September 17, once every two weeks

Water testing:

- Samples were analyzed at the Manchester Environmental Lab, Port Orchard, Wash.
- 159 current and legacy chemicals (56 insecticides, 58 herbicides, 21 fungicides, 19 pesticide degradates, 2 synergists, 1 antimicrobial, 1 insect repellent, and 1 wood preservative)
- WSDA compares detected pesticide concentrations to WSDA assessment criteria, which are half of state and federal water quality criteria. Each pesticide has its own assessment criteria, based on its toxicity to aquatic animals, insects, and plants.



NATURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT SECTION

WSDA selected the watershed to represent hav production (specifically timothy hay) and mixed agricultural land use in the heavily irrigated Kittitas Valley. Coleman Creek drains into Naneum Creek 1 mile upstream from the Naneum sampling location.

Results:

- There were 199 detections in Naneum Creek. Of these, one imidacloprid detection was above WSDA assessment criteria.
- When multiple pesticides are detected simultaneously, the environmental effects can combine; multiple pesticides were detected every week Naneum Creek was tested. Between four to 22 pesticides were detected at each sampling visit
- WSDA identifies some pesticides as Pesticides of Concern (POC) when they have been detected above WSDA's assessment criteria and above certain detection frequencies.

Statewide POCs detected in Naneum Creek:



spray drift



runoff



into groundwater











Chlorpyrifos











- Common trade names: Lorsban, Pilot, Vesper
- Example uses within watershed: alfalfa, timothy hay, sunflower, wheat
- Chlorpyrifos is banned in California, New York, Hawaii, Maryland and the European Union.
- A streamside no-spray buffer zone is required in Washington for chlorpyrifos to protect threatened and endangered Pacific salmon and steelhead.
- Detected at 10 sites in 2019. A watershed-specific POC at six of them.

Imidacloprid











- Example uses within watershed: oat, sunflower, wheat, outside buildings, residential
- Detected at 11 sites in 2019. A watershed POC at nine of them.

The calendar at right shows the concentration in µg/L and date sampled of each statewide POC detected. This calendar does not include all the pesticides WSDA found during the growing season. Detected concentrations that exceed WSDA's assessment criteria have a higher potential to cause harm to aquatic ecosystems.

[* I: Insecticide]

exceeds assessment criteria

below assessment criteria

Stat	Statewide Pesticides of Concern Detected and Their Corresponding Sampling Date and Concentration															
Month		Apr			May		Jun		Jul		Aug		Sep			
	Day of the Month	Use*	2	16	30	14	29	11	25	8	23	6	20	3	17	
	Chlorpyrifos	I									0.003					
	Imidacloprid	I							0.017							
To	Total suspended solids (mg/L)		22	22	21	35	32	19	6	27	6	6	6	6	11	
Streamflow (cubic ft/sec)			70.5	86.6	65.7	101.6	138.7	60.4	41.4	64.7	23.7	47.8	67.5	60.7	88.8	
Precipitation (total in/week)		0	0.06	0	0	0.19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.03	0.19		

The graph at right shows the total number of detections per sampling visit in each pesticide category. The category 'other' includes degradates and additional pesticide-related chemicals. Note that the number of detections between categories cannot be directly compared due to the different number of chemicals in each category and variability in analysis methods used.



Total Number of Detections per Sampling Event by Pesticide Category Jul May Jun Aug Sep Apr 23 20 16 30 14 29 25 17 2 11 8 3 other herbicide fungicide insecticide

Recommendations:

Make use of natural protections

• Use buffers, filter strips, sediment basins, ground cover, and setbacks.

 Maintain vegetation along creeks and take care during spring time applications before vegetation along streams leafs out.

Be informed

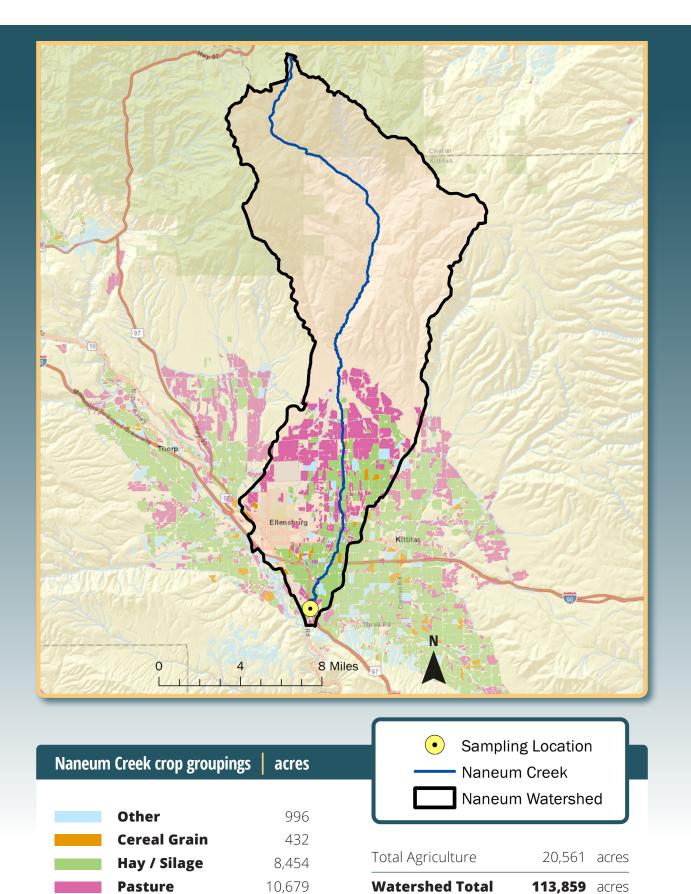
- Read and follow pesticide label directions.
- Check the weather forecast to reduce the chances of drift or runoff.
- Review WSDA's Pesticides of Concern and choose less-toxic pesticides when possible.

Care for your equipment and products

- Calibrate, maintain, and inspect application equipment.
- Properly dispose of all unneeded pesticides. Visit agr.wa.gov/wastepesticide to learn about waste pesticide collection events.



Please see agr.wa.gov/AgScience for more information.



To view mapped crop groups at the field scale, download the WSDA Agricultural Land Use data or view the interactive web map here: https://agr.wa.gov/departments/land-and-water/natural-resources/agricultural-land-use